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rights of foreigners; political and public rights and duties; claims against the nation by foreigners; nationality and how it may be acquired; international penal law; foreign ships in Venezuelan waters; and immunities and privileges of foreign diplomatic and consular agents.

For a book on a highly technical subject the style is pleasing. There seems to be needless repetitions of the same ideas with only slightly changed constructions and relations. Many of these, however, occur in quotations; and others are doubtless a result of the operation of the legal mind in its effort to heap up arguments, precedents, and opinions to support its contentions.

W. R. M.

*Los Estados Unidos de América y las Repúblicas hispanoamericanas de 1810 a 1830.* By FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA. [Biblioteca de Historia Nacional, volumen XX.] (Bogotá: Imprenta Nacional, 1917. Pp. XII, 423.)

Between the title of the volume, as given above, and the title of the series, given in brackets, and in more conspicuous type than either, appears the title, "Páginas de Historia Diplomática". The editor of this interesting collection of documents is a member of the National Academy of History of Colombia, and of the American Institute of International Law, and an author of several books dealing with international law and diplomatic history. The title which he has chosen for this book describes it fairly well so far as the period from 1810 to 1822 is concerned; but thereafter it is confined almost wholly to the relations between Colombia and the United States. A brief résumé is given, to be sure, of the relations between the United States and several other Latin American countries after that date; but it is taken from, and properly credited to, W. S. Robertson's *First Legations of the United States in Latin America*. Indeed there is comparatively little other than Colombian material later than 1817.

Dr. Urrutia states that through the special favor of Secretary Lansing he had been permitted to use the manuscripts in the archives of the Department of State in Washington. The volume entitled *Papers Relating to the Revolted Spanish Colonies* furnished most of his documents for the period 1810-1822. The later documents used are found in various manuscript volumes. In addition to the documents copies in Washington he says he has taken others from the diplomatic archives of Colombia. And to complete the documentation of the first part he says he has copied a few from the printed collections of Cadena and O'Leary. For his illuminating historical introductions he has drawn from several secondary authorities, quoting frequently and extensively.

The first sheaf of documents, seven in number, illustrate the Venezuelan mission to the United States in 1811 and 1812 entrusted to Juan Vicente Bolívar, Orea, and Revenga. The second, of three documents, deals with contemporaneous New Granadian missions. The next group, of nine documents, comprises communications from various Spanish American governments to that of the United States from 1811 to 1819. Then follow two documents concerning Aguirre's mission in 1817 representing both Argentina and Chile; and then two announcing a projected Venezuelan mission in the same year. The following eleven documents elucidate the plans of the Venezuelan, Clemente, and his associate, Pasos, for taking forcible possession of the Floridas in the name of the new governments and the conflicting plans of the United States. The next, by far the largest bundle of documents, twenty-two in number, deals with the mission conferred on Manuel Torres (who had long been a resident of the United States) as the representative of Great Colombia from 1819 to 1822, culminating in his official reception by the government at Washington, which was the first formal recognition by that government of any Hispanic American country.

The foregoing with their historical introductions constitute Part One of the volume and occupy about one half of it. Part Two, covering about forty pages only, reviews the steps leading to the act of formal recognition by the United States, including the often printed recognition message of March 8, 1822, the report of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee on it, the protest of the Spanish Minister, and the reply of Secretary Adams.

Part Three, covering the rest of the volume, is entitled "the first diplomatic missions of the United States to the Latin American Republics." But after the brief résumé, mentioned above, it is devoted entirely to Great Colombia. There are three full documents and a brief résumé of various other communications, arising out of the mission of Charles S. Todd in 1820. Then follows six documents, and a résumé of several others, belonging to the mission of Richard C. Anderson, who was at Bogotá from 1824 to 1826 and negotiated the first treaty with Colombia, which served as a model for many others with other powers. Next come four documents written during the year 1827 when B. J. Watts was chargé. Eleven documents bear on the very interesting mission of (the later President) William Henry Harrison in 1829, whose hostility to the schemes of Bolívar gave rise to much criticism and to a belief that he was furthering the interests of the United States at the expense of Colombia, as Poinsett was charged

with endeavoring to do at the same time in Mexico, and led to his early recall. The last group, of twelve documents, running from late in 1829 to the beginning of 1831, belong to the mission of Patrick Moore.

Covering the entire history of the relations between the United States and Great Colombia as it does, and being in a field where very little has been published and much remains to be published, this collection is not only very interesting but valuable as well; even though it does fall far short of all that its title leads one to expect. If the work could have been made large enough to include the full text of all documents mentioned it would have been much more valuable. But that would probably have required more than a single volume. It would take many volumes to include all of the documents legitimately comprehended by the title. Of the documents merely outlined some are contained in American State Papers, Foreign Relations, but most of them are not. Of those printed in full some appear in English in the same publication. In some cases citation is made to the published documents. In other cases no citation appears. Several of the documents are also contained in other books in Spanish, mentioned in the footnotes.

Unfortunately, many errors due to insufficient care in transcribing or in proofreading, or both, mar an otherwise creditable and useful book. For example, on page 301, is mentioned a note, of December 20, 1822, for which citation is made to American State Papers, Foreign Relations, IV, 851. The year should be 1825, and the volume, V. Many other errors in dates and references occur. On page 76, and in some other places, David C. de Forest appears as David C. Foster; on page 306 John Quincy Adams is disguised as John A. Adams; and on page 281 Iturbide parades under the alias Ilubirde. W. R. M.

*The Federation of Central America.* By WILLIAM F. SLADE. [A dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Clark University. Reprinted from the *Journal of Race Development*, VIII. nos. 1 and 2, pp. 79-150, 204-275.] (Worcester, Mass.: 1917. 1 plate.)

This monograph forms a useful contribution to the complicated and obscure political and diplomatic history of Central America, with special reference to the relations between the United States and the five republics. Applying the pathological suggestion of the title of Señor Mendieta's work, *La Enfermedad de Centro-América*, it may be said that the author has given us in few pages the complete case of Central America, anamnesis, diagnosis, and therapeusis.